

THE NATO **and southern Africa**

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Preface

The Third Committee of the 33rd United Nations General Assembly in its mobilising resolution on the "liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination" of October 24th, 1978, clearly denounced apartheid "as a crime against humanity" and "as a serious threat to international peace and security". The overwhelming majority of the peoples and their governments, that is the world's 108 countries voted in favour of this resolution. It is revealing, however, that again it was a number of NATO states and other collaborators of Pretoria and Salisbury, above all countries like the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, that counted among the 29 countries who abstained from voting on this basic challenge to humanism. And precisely at the very time of the "International Year of Struggle Against Apartheid".

This diplomatic obstruction by representatives of the NATO states witnessed here in front of the world forum is but one aspect of their policy. It was only recently, for instance, that a consortium of 12 mainly North American and NATO European banking monopolies adopted the provocative decision to invest additional hundreds of millions of dollars into the South African economy and, not least, in this way develop the "Apartheid Republic" as the first nuclear power on African soil and to military self-sufficiency and to a trouble maker which constitutes a threat to the peoples. Meanwhile, the aggressive and expansive Africa concept of imperialism in general and its biggest military coalition, NATO, in particular is being further carried out. It ranges from large scale subversion and ideological diversion, from rigorous military interventions up to indirect and open aggressions.

NATO, i.e. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, was founded in 1949 in Washington, the capital city of the leading imperialist power. Its southernmost border of operations was geographically fixed with the northern tropic of cancer. Since its very founding the NATO has always proved to be an imperialist war spearhead directed against the socialist countries, against the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America fighting for and defending their national independence, against the national liberation movements and even against all democratic forces inside the NATO countries themselves. The world's biggest colonial powers of those days, namely Great Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands as well as the United States of America were already counted among the founding members of NATO. Presently 15 capitalist states are members of NATO. Twelve are situated in Europe, two in northern America and one in Asia. Post war history has shown that in the course of only three decades four NATO states — France, Britain, Portugal and Belgium — have perpetrated wars, military aggressions and armed interventions against at least 16 African states and territories respectively, namely Egypt, Algeria, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cameroun, Kenya, Chad, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Mocambique, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanganyika (Tanzania) and Zaire.

Armed imperialist mercenaries recruited mainly in NATO states such as the U.S. and the FRG, were sent as hired killers to at least six African countries, namely Angola, Namibia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Sudan and Zaire. NATO headquarters are currently seeking to change the "gun boat" policy of the earlier era of imperialism to the policy of "the para-troopers" as the Paris journal "Afrique-Asie" has described it. Now, just as before, the imperialist strategists are prepared to trample on corpses in Africa as long as monopoly capital unscrupulously tries to continue making maximum profit to the tune of over 1,000 million US dollars annually from the inhuman apartheid system practiced in southern Africa.

Considering the real balance of forces on our planet the NATO

powers as neo-colonialist "defenders" of a cruel past on the Black continent are, however, no longer in a position to prevent their machinations from being discovered and their crimes proved. They can no longer prevent the world from realising day after day that apartheid is deeply rooted in the anacronistic capitalist system of barbarous oppression and of class, race and national inequality.

Berlin, November 7th, 1978.

Dr. sc. Julius Mader

The governments of the main NATO powers and the integrated NATO-Staffs have at all times made every effort in order to retain racist ruled Southern Rhodesia as an imperialist bastion in Africa. The "Southern Rhodesia Internal Settlement" Agreement signed between racist boss Ian Smith and the black puppets Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirāu in Salisbury on March 3, 1978, is the climax of this policy./1/ Speaking before the U.N. Security Council the Co-Presidents of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe already on March 10, 1978, proved that the recent manouvres of the racists, and the imperialist circles which back them, follow the dangerous aim of consolidating the anti-peoples' regimes in Southern Africa and thereby seriously threatening peace in Africa.

Therefore it is appropriate to look at the political, economic and military assistance rendered to Ian Smith's multiple illegal racist regime in Southern Rhodesia by the NATO states over the past 13 years.

Main Method – Political Obstruction

From 1923 to 1965, Southern Rhodesia was a Crown Colony "with internal self-administration" of Great Britain, a NATO state. On November 11, 1965, Ian Smith as representative of the extreme right-wing of the Rhodesian Front declared Southern Rhodesia's "independence" from Great Britain and established his racist regime which implied the rule of 228,000 whites over some 6.2 million Africans. Great Britain characterised the Smith clique as a "rebel government" and even pro-forma dismissed them. But since then Great Britain has proved to be incapable of living up to its historical decolonisation obligation also in the case

of Southern Rhodesia. "White-ruled" and mineral rich Southern Rhodesia, under Ian Smith's regime, has thus been tolerated for more than a dozen years, playing a special role in the framework of the joint NATO strategy towards South Africa: It has been a firm part of the imperialist zone in Southern Africa comprising the colonies of the NATO state Portugal (Angola and Mocambique), the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and South African occupied Namibia as well as Southern Rhodesia. The paralysis of Great Britain over many years can be assessed only in the light of this aspect — by considering the generally equal class interests of the British and Southern Rhodesian bourgeoisie as well as the imperialist conspiracy with the racists. England has *"repeatedly emphasised the catastrophic consequences of a Unilateral Declaration of Independence . . . in Rhodesia but has ruled out the dispatch of British troops"*.^{/2/} This attitude did not even change after the United Nations General Assembly (A/Res/2024/XX) condemned Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965, and called upon Great Britain to immediately *"... take measures against the rebellion of the illegitimate authorities in Salisbury"*.^{/3/}

Then the United Nations Security Council repeatedly called upon all U.N. members and states of the world to adopt comprehensive sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It was again mainly the NATO states which found loopholes in the blockade against the racist regime thus making the blockade largely ineffective. Already at the end of 1965, for example, Great Britain postulated that: —

"At the moment the Government (Wilson Government — author) is not considering a sea blockade."

France abstained from voting for the United Nations Security Council resolution (S/Res/216) on November 12, 1965, which ruled: — *"not to recognise this illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia and to abstain from rendering this illegal regime any assistance"*. When the United Nations Security Council condemned the NATO state Portugal and the Republic of

South Africa for their collaboration with Southern Rhodesia, banned imports of all Southern Rhodesian goods and practically demanded an end to air and sea transport to Southern Rhodesia in the resolution of May 22, 1973, (S/Res/333), it was three NATO states which voted against this resolution, namely the USA, Great Britain and France. The United Nations Security Council, at the session of March 14, 1978, opposed the "Southern Rhodesian Internal Settlement" as unacceptable and illegal. Five NATO states (USA, Canada, FRG, Great Britain and France) abstained from voting. Thus, the deception in the policy pursued by the NATO powers became internationally ever more obvious. To this let us add some other telling facts: It was only in the middle of March 1977 that the USA annulled the so-called "Byrd-Clause" by which it had for ten long years substantially got around the Southern Rhodesian boycott even though it had formally taken part in adopting the boycott measure./5/ Also in Autumn 1977 the USA Government permitted the opening of a Southern Rhodesian "Information Bureau" in Washington./6/ The Southern Rhodesian "representation" in Paris was also closed only in 1977 following United Nations pressure./7/ The Netherlands, also a NATO country, developed into a main junction for Southern Rhodesian products and goods./8/ From a report of United Nations Secretary General, U Thant, about the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia, follows that already in 1967 the FRG was one of the best customers of this racist regime./9/ Up to the time of its admission to the UNO in Autumn 1973, the FRG de facto ignored the international boycott on Southern Rhodesia. At that time a magazine like the "Spiegel" warned:

"The authorities in Bonn . . . clandestinely allow local enterprises unmolested trade with the colonial regime (Southern Rhodesia — author) in the South of Africa. This official generosity which West German exporters to Rhodesia enjoy easily becomes a political matter."/10/

It was only the pressure of events which made the NATO states change their tactics. In the mid-seventies the people of Zimbabwe

embarked upon armed struggle against the Smith dictatorship after the United Nations General Assembly had already confirmed its right to independence and selfdetermination on November 13, 1973. The People's Republic of Mozambique cut off the transit trade with Southern Rhodesia which had been common practice prior to the liberation of this country in the east of Africa, from the Portuguese colonial yoke.

At the beginning the NATO powers still placed their hopes on the "military strength" of the Smith regime in which they were involved in many ways./11/ As a result Southern Rhodesia became a serious threat in Southern Africa. Inside the country itself racist boss Ian Smith has organised genocide against the African population and meanwhile the victims of his massacres must be counted in their thousands. In foreign policy the expansionist character of the Smith militarists has led to about 200 acts of aggression and attacks on neighbouring states — the People's Republic of Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia. In the course of these aggressions and attacks Smith's mercenary units with ground troops and airforce have intruded up to 250 kilometres into foreign territory perpetrating massacres on the unarmed civilian population. In the period from May to October 1977, the Smith troops invaded Mozambique 105 times, for example. According to a United Nations Investigation Committee — 15,000 lost their lives and another 50,000 were affected by the invasion in various ways./12/ Smith troops violated Botswana's borders 33 times in 1976, and in Francistown, Southern Rhodesian agents blew up an office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, (ZAPU).

The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and — as they call themselves — the five frontline states Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana as well as the People's Republics of Mozambique and Angola regard the armed struggle, at least since 1976, as Zimbabwe's only way to liberation. At a press conference on the occasion of the opening of a ZAPU (Patriotic Front) Office in the GDR capital, Berlin, Joshua Nkomo declared: —

"For many years we believed in the peaceful handing over of power. But these hopes were futile. Now, we have clearly and unmistakably drawn the conclusion that imperialism has grown deep roots in Southern Africa and does not understand any other language than the language of armed struggle."

The Patriotic Front is for negotiations only if they lead to genuine independence in Zimbabwe, said Joshua Nkomo./13/

In the same year the USA and Great Britain, in view of the small chances of the Smith regime solving the Southern Rhodesian problem militarily, assisted the racists by bringing about the so-called Kissinger Plan for a two-year Interim Government. Following the clear rejection of this Kissinger Plan by the representatives of the Zimbabwe people and by all other African national states, when the position of the Smith regime became ever more shaky, the so-called "Internal Settlement" was fabricated at the beginning of 1978 the content of which *"mainly springs from Kissinger, as the racist leader himself said"*./14/ In other words it is fully orientated to the USA. Thus it is hardly any wonder that shortly afterwards the majority of the African states condemned the NATO initiated "International Settlement" at their Foreign Ministers' Conference in Tripolis.

Economy – Monopolies Domination

The "Southern Rhodesian Internal Settlement" is supposed to rescue, at the very last moment, the imperialist system, namely the ruthless exploitation of the people of Zimbabwe by a handful of white bank, mine, factory and plantation owners by means of deceitful reformist machinations. The powers behind the scenes of the Southern Rhodesian economy are a few transnational

monopolies mainly from the North American and European NATO states, the USA, Canada, Great Britain, the FRG, France, Portugal, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, which have their headquarters mainly in London (appendix — Table 1). This is the reason why export oriented metals and metal products as well as non-metal minerals belonging to the industrial branches (appendix — Table 2) of this nature attained growth rates of more than 300 % from 1966 to 1974 despite the boycott. According to the Southern Rhodesian "Monthly Digest of Statistics", March 1975, mining production alone rose from 62.5 million Rhodesian Dollars in 1966 to 165.1 million Rhodesian Dollars in 1974. Not only Southern Rhodesia's imperialist foreign policy but also its foreign trade policy is being pursued in the framework of the strategic conceptions of NATO. Southern Rhodesia's State Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, D. H. Cummings, stated in January 1969: —

"It may now be said already that a future association with the European Economic Community (EEC) could be profitable to both sides for the reason that both economies are complementary — that means we would like to sell raw materials and would like to buy finished or semi-finished products."/15/

As early as March 5, 1977, a leading West German politician Franz Josef Strauss demanded in an FRG television programme that in line with a "Southern Rhodesia Internal Settlement" that the annual United Nations boycott resolutions against Southern Rhodesia be immediately cancelled.

The militant racist policy pursued by the Smith clique has severely deformed the Southern Rhodesia economy and has led to the further impoverishment of the African majority in the country. More than 76 % of the industry is concentrated in the racist strongholds of Salisbury and Bulawayo (appendix — Table 3). The percentage of African employees differs from 6 to 38 % (appendix — Table 4) in the various branches of Southern Rhodesia's industry and they are subjected to a racist and a parti-

cularly discriminating wage policy (appendix — Table 5). Since 1970 some four percent Whites were given, by law, 45 % of the country's land whereas 95 % Africans have only 45 % of the country's land. In various provinces landed property of about 7,000 White farmers varies from 1,100 to 6,100 hectares on the average (appendix — Table 6).

The state debt of the Smith regime amounted to more than 830 million Rhodesian Dollars in 1977 whereas in the 1976/77 fiscal year the ruined state budget accounted for no less than 56 % for military expenditure.

Up-to-date and accurate information from Southern Rhodesia is hard to come by ever since Ian Smith has drastically tightened the classified secrets regulations. This is also in the interests of his NATO partners./16/

In 1963 the Republic of South Africa accounted for 100 million Pounds Sterling of foreign investments in Southern Rhodesia. In 1973 South Africa's investments had risen to 200 million Pounds Sterling and, according to well founded estimates, to 300 million Pounds Sterling in 1977. The Republic of South Africa buys one third of all Southern Rhodesia's exports and accounts for 50 % of the imports to Smith./17/ Up to June 1976 the Vorster regime even financed 50 % of the Smith regime's military expenditure./18/

This is supplemented by the following: — via South Africa the USA is massively involved in Southern Rhodesia both directly and indirectly. The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa controls no less than 40 large enterprises in Southern Rhodesia's "racist paradise" through its Southern Rhodesia subsidiary, AMRHO. Machinations by the Pentagon and US arms monopolies succeeded in September 1975 even in foiling the fifth attempt, since the 1965 United Nations resolution, to annul the "Byrd-Amendment" which still allowed for the import of chromium ore and other strategic raw materials from Southern Rhodesia by the

NATO state, the USA. Southern Rhodesia is the world's third biggest producer of chromium (20 % of the world's production). And in the case of chromium the arms industry of the USA and other NATO states is 99 % dependent on imports. Even today 11 % of USA chromium imports come from Southern Rhodesia. In 1975 this amounted to no less than 139,000 tons of chromium. Other NATO states likewise import chromium, cobalt, zinc, copper, gold (Southern Rhodesia is the capitalist world's fifth biggest gold producer) and asbestos (third biggest producer) as strategic raw materials from Southern Rhodesia.

The USA military industrial complex is represented in Southern Rhodesia, among others, by arms supplying companies such as North American Aviation, Beechcraft and Douglas Aircraft Corporation./19/ Some 6,000 USA firms co-operate with the South African racist regime, of which many are placed on the secret list of the British Foreign Office which registers such foreign companies which are "carrying out regular business with the Smith regime" via the Republic of South Africa. The Committee for Sanctions Against Southern Rhodesia at the United Nations Security Council was forced to repeatedly launch protests with the USA Government because the USA administration has further developed its economic relations with the Smith regime despite the United Nations resolutions. In August 1976 a statement by this Committee also condemned several USA shipyards for *"making available ships to transport strategic products from Southern Rhodesia to the USA."*/20/

On the recommendation of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the USA controlled OECD NATO countries have poured, evidently up to 1974, 29 million American Dollars into Smith's state finances as a form of disguised „development aid". The money included 21 million dollars from the USA, one million dollars from Canada and 12.2 million DM from the FRG./21/

A considerable source of income for Salisbury has been the tourist trade illegally organised by the NATO states and the Republic of South Africa. From 1965 to 1974 alone, no less than 2,780,000 such tourists made their way to Southern Rhodesia./22/

Military – Aid From NATO Circles

The total militarisation of Zimbabwe, still under racist rule, becomes obvious from the accelerated increase of the "security expenditure" (appendix – Table 7). It already became known in 1976 that:—"*Salisbury has practically used all its hard currency reserves for the purchase of arms.*" /23/

At the same time Smith's War Minister, van der Byl, spoke of the "*total utilisation of all the country's available resources*" /24/ in order to strangle the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle. Early 1977 the Smith regime tightened its "service regulations" for the White population of which only 69 % by the way, have accepted Southern Rhodesian citizenship (10.3 % have British passports, 7 % South African passports and 13.7 % passports of mainly other, also NATO, countries). The new "service regulations" also included the age-group 38 to 50. /25/ At the start of 1978 the internal and external war policy of the Smith regime has escalated in such a way that the daily expenditure, according to FRG estimates, amounted to one million American Dollars. It goes without saying that without man power, financial and military-technical backing from NATO quarters and South Africa, the Smith regime has never been, and never would be, in the position to carry on with such military activities for its occupationist and

aggressive policy which violates international law after nearly a decade of the United Nations imposed arms embargo.

The Southern Rhodesia armed forces consist of a regular army and air force as well as the so-called "security police" which has para-military training and equipment. In 1977 the Smith regime also established an internal navy which is in operation on the Cariba High Dam (200 kilometres long and 45 kilometres wide) against Zambia and the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, ZRPA. The internal navy still consisting of army and police force details uses high-speed motor boats mounted with machine guns. The core of the army consists of 7,500 active service officers, soldiers and white mercenaries recruited abroad. They are equipped with infantry weapons from old British stocks as well as with new South African and up-to-date Israeli weapons. Command troops of the "Rhodesian Light Infantry" and the airborne troops use Israeli sub-machine guns of the UZZI-type which are produced by the Israeli Military Industry (IMI). In the army also corrupted Africans serve as foot-soldiers in the "African Rifles". Apart from that additional territorial troops of 10,000 men can be easily mobilised as reservists under "category A". Added to this is another 8,000 men of the so-called British South Africa Police (BSAP) and 35,000 strong civil war militia reservists under "category B". The army is equipped with 130 British FERRET MK 4 and FOX armoured cars, as well as FERRET armoured reconnaissance cars mounted with 251 b cannon pieces and 10-mm-howitzers. Three paratroop brigades, two pioneer battalions, one artillery battalion and a special air force exist as special units. Basic equipment such as FERRET armoured cars are products of the English arms concern British Leyland Motor Corporation, the B. 60 six cylinder motors of Rolls-Royce Ltd. Fuel of strategic importance as oil and gasoline are delivered specially by British oil companies.

NATO military assistance for the Smith regime can be proved especially in the case of the air force. Southern Rhodesia does arms embargo the older types of war planes would have long been

out of service due to the lack of spare parts. In other words Smith's air force would have been a heap of scrap. In reality, however, the number of planes in the hands of the Southern Rhodesia military has doubled. It now disposes of a total of 90 war planes, 50 of which are used for anti-African operations. Apart from that, many racist plantation owners have started equipping their private planes with machine guns. The main Rhodesian Air Force (RAF) base is New Sarum and the bulk of the reconnaissance and transport planes are stationed there whereas the five bomber, ground-fighting and helicopter squadrons are mostly stationed in Thornhill or Gwelo. The core of the air force currently numbers 1,800! Types of war planes betray their origin: 50 % British, 22 % French, 17 % American and 11 % Italian. Already prior to the build-up of the RAF by NATO powers Malawi's President, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda had pointed to the dangerous aerial warfare strategy of the Smith regime. The „Neue Züricher Zeitung“, November 12, 1965, quoted Banda as stating that: —

“The Rhodesian Air Force is capable of laying in ruins all towns in Central and East Africa within 24 hours.”

The military industrial complexes of NATO states such as Great Britain (British Aircraft; Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd.; English Electric Ltd.; De Havilland), the USA (North American Aviation; Douglas Aircraft Corporation; Beechcraft) and Italy belong to the suppliers of war planes. According to the Mozambique Defence Ministry, Mirage 111 fighter planes were used for the first time during Southern Rhodesia bomb attacks in December 1977 on Mozambique settlements in the border province of Manica. Planes of this type can only come from the original producer, the French concern Dassault Avions, it has licence production in the Republic of South Africa or has its source in Israeli licence producers. In any case, however, it is evident that the fighter helicopter squadron of the Smith regime consists of ALOUETTE 111 MK planes. Also AL-60 FS Aermacchi-Transport planes find their way from Italy to Salisbury.

Purchases from Anglo-American sources, however, have a dominating position in Southern Rhodesia's air fleet amounting to 67 % of the stocks. From Great Britain the RAF inter alia used nine CANBERRA (type B-2 and T-4) fighter bombers, 12 Hunter-FGA-Nine-ground-fighting fighter planes, 12 JET-PROVOST T. MK-52 armed reconnaissance planes and 7 ground-fighting fighter planes of the VAMPIRE-FB-Nine type.

The civilian "Air Rhodesia" has been prepared militarily in such a way that its planes can be transformed into "auxiliary bombers" within 24 hours. It should be interesting in this connection to mention that, in violation of United Nations sanctions, the "Deutsche Lufthansa" of the FRG has delivered 3 BOEING 707 to Southern Rhodesia, that is USA planes which have practically got into the hands of the RAF with the help of another NATO state./26/ DAKOTA DC-3 bombers, one "BARON" BEECH 55, and evidently half a dozen of the T-28 jet fighters which "stood their test" in Vietnam have come directly from the USA into RAF stocks.

The Pentagon already possesses planes as well as test reports for a military air-bridge linking the USA to Southern Rhodesia. Already in 1976 it became known that: —

"Rumours about a USA air-bridge for Rhodesia are meanwhile continuing. It is said in military circles that the Lajes air base on the Portuguese Terceira Island in the Azores still serves American transport planes as an in-between-station for an air bridge."/27/

The massive NATO arms backing for Rhodesia became internationally evident again recently. In mid-March 1978, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda announced, among others, that four jet-propelled fighter bombers and three USA produced transport helicopters as well as one Canadian manufactured transport plane were used during a Southern Rhodesia attack on the Zambian border district of Luangua.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that the mercenary killer units of the Smith regime meanwhile consist of citizens from

13 European, American and Asian capitalist countries. In the main, however, they come from eight NATO states, namely the USA (400 USA citizens make up for one third of the mercenaries), Canada, FRG, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Greece and the Netherlands./28/ The USA Embassy in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, has already been forced to admit that *"mercenaries from the USA . . . are fighting at the side of Rhodesian government troops."*/29/

In view of the manysided and dangerous NATO acitivities in Southern Rhodesia the statement of the Co-Presidents of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe before the United Nations Security Council in New York, March 1978, is gaining ever growing impact. They declared that the people of Zimbabwe is firmly determined to continue the armed struggle and they thanked the independent African states as well as the socialist countries for their assistance to the liberation struggle. At the same time they rightly demanded that the United Nations condemn the "Southern Rhodesia Internal Settlement" of racist chief Ian Smith./30/

Footnotes

1 It should be interesting in this connection to make mention of the "partners" which the imperialists use: Bishop Abel Tendekayi Muzorewa, born in Umtali in 1925, obtained a scholarship in the USA from 1958 to 1963 (Missouri School of Religion in Columbia, Central Methodist College in Fayette/Missouri and Scarritt College in Nashville/Tennessee). Since October 1972, he has been conspiring with the Minister of the Interior of the Smith regime, Lance, about a "Southern Rhodesia International Settlement". In line with this he has also been conducting secret talks, since 1975, with South African racist ruler B. J. Vorster.

The Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, born in Nyamandlovu in 1920, studied at the Newton Theological College in Andova/New Hampshire, USA, from 1953 to 1956. Already in October 1965, he negotiated with the British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson and, in November 1968, with the British Commonwealth Secretary, George Thompson, about a Southern Rhodesia settlement on board the cruiser "Fearless" lying offshore Gibraltar. In March 1975, Sithole was accused of having planned the murder of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, today the two Co-Presidents of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

2 "Frankfurter Rundschau", Nov. 1, 1965.

3 Ibid, Nov. 13, 1965.

4 Ibid, Nov. 21, 1965.

5 See "horizont", Berlin 1972, No. 10, p. 23.

6 See "Süddeutsche Zeitung", Munich, Aug. 29, 1977.

7 See "Der Tagesspiegel", West Berlin, March 18, 1977.

8 See "Frankfurter Rundschau", April 8, 1968.

9 See "Neues Deutschland", Berlin, Nov. 12 and Dec. 12, 1967.

10 "Der Spiegel", Hamburg 1973, No. 29, p. 21.

11 See Julius Mader, Ian Smiths letztes Aufgebot (Ian Smith's Last Publication of Banns), "Wochenpost", Berlin 1976, No. 32.

12 See "Solidarität", Basle, No. 23, (Dec. 1977) p. 14.

13 "Neues Deutschland", Berlin, Jan. 5, 1978.

14 "Die Wahrheit", West Berlin, March 6, 1978.

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- 15 Quoted from: W. Schmidt, Rhodesien, Bonn 1970, p. 161. Up to 1965, Southern Rhodesia carried out not less than 41 % of its foreign trade with the countries which today belong to the EEC.
- 16 Already in October 1974 the British patriot Kenneth McIntosh was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in Salisbury for the sole reason that he had given information to a foreign newspaper about those violating the United Nations imposed sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. According to the West German daily "Frankfurter Rundschau" Ian Smith once again stressed:
- "I also consider it necessary to give a warning in regard to the (UN) sanctions. It is very necessary to strictly observe the security of economic information in the coming months and all those concerned (obviously meaning here those inside the country and abroad—J. M.) are called upon to take great care not to give any information pertaining to the violation of sanctions!"
- 17 See K. Brade, Zum Verhältnis zwischen Südafrika und Südrhodesien (On the relationship between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia), in, "Asien, Afrika, Lateinamerika", Berlin 1976, issue No. 5, pp. 770.
- 18 See "The Zimbabwe Review", Lusaka 1976, No. 6, p. 17.
- 19, See J. Mader, Das NATO-Komplott mit Südafrikas Rassisten (NATO's Conspiracy With the South African Racists), in, "Deutsche Außenpolitik", Berlin 1977, issue No. 2, pp. 137.
- 20 Quoted from "Neues Deutschland", Berlin, Aug. 27, 1976.
- 21 See Länderkurzbericht: Southern Rhodesia, Stuttgart, 1975, p. 26. For facts about FRG activities in Southern Africa also see, J. Mader, Das NATO-Komplott mit Südafrikas Rassisten (NATO's Conspiracy With the South African Racists) in, "Deutsche Außenpolitik", Berlin 1977, issue No. 2, pp. 123. Facts about economic relations of the Republic of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia are also in "Deutsche Außenpolitik" issue No. 3, pp. 143.
- 22 See "Monthly Digest of Statistics", Salisbury 1975, No. 3, p. 26.
- 23 "Hannoversche Allgemeine", Sept. 29, 1976.
- 24 "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" July 16, 1976.
- 25 The result of this total war policy was a massive exodus of whites from Southern Rhodesia. The "Hannoversche Allgemeine" of Sept. 29, 1976, stated in this respect: "Almost 10,000 whites packed their suitcases up to August (1976), 2,800 more than in the first eight months of ...
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leaving their houses and properties behind them evermore Rhodesians have left abroad where they are safe."

26 See W. R. Krikman/C. Legum/H. D. Laß, Rhodesien 1975/76, Hamburg 1976, p. 69.

27 See "Süddeutsche Zeitung", Munich, March 30, 1976.

28 See "Berliner Zeitung", Jan. 10, 1977; "Die Weltbühne", Berlin 1977, No. 7, pp. 215; "Neues Deutschland", Berlin, March 10, 1977.

29 "Frankfurter Rundschau", March 10, 1977.

30 See "Neues Deutschland", Berlin, March 11 and 12, 1978.

APPENDIX

Table 1

*Important Transnational Monopolies From
the NATO Sphere Operating
in Southern Rhodesia:*

Barclays Bank, Ltd., London. It has capital involvement in six NATO states (USA, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg and France). It counts among the "leading banks" in Southern Rhodesia.

British Leyland Motor Corporation, Ltd., London. With capital relations to 11 NATO states of North America and Europe, it runs six large subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia.

British Steel Constructions Ltd., London, has connections with six companies within the NATO sphere (four in the USA and one each in Canada and France). It operates the following subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia: Lancashire Steel Rhodesia Ltd.,; the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company Ltd., and United Central Africa Ltd.

Lonrho Ltd., Industry Holding, London, represents in Southern Rhodesia 62 British and seven other companies from the NATO sphere (capital shares from France: Comptoir de Vente des Produits Agricoles du Togo; Holt Freres et Fils, S.A.; Louis Eschenauer, S.A.; from Portugal: Aruangua Ltd. and Social Ltd.; from the USA: The Campbell Company Inc.; and from Belgium: the Ste. Commerciale et Miniere du Congo). The Lonrho monopoly has 22 subsidiaries in Southern Rhodesia.

Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd., London, with capital shares from Canada. National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., London, represents capital owners from three NATO states (Canada, France and FRG) and operates in all larger towns of Southern Rhodesia.

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Ltd., London, with capital interlocking in three NATO states (USA, FRG and Netherlands), with its six subsidiaries it controls the Southern Rhodesian capital market: British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd., Export Credit Insurance Corporation of Rhodesia Ltd., Industrial Development Corporation of Central Africa Ltd., Industrial Promotion Corporation of Central Africa Ltd., and National Industrial Credit Corporation Rhodesia Ltd.

Table 2

*Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Production
in 1974*

(gross production value at current prices, arranged according to rate growth)

Industrial Branch	Gross output Mill R\$	Share in %	Growth rate in 1966-1974 %
Textiles	139.1	11.4	371.5
Metals and Metal Products	198.1	24.3	360.0
Non-metal Mineral Products	46.7	3.8	302.6
Paper, Printing and Publishing	69.9	5.7	217.7
Wood Processing, Furniture	44.7	3.7	208.3
Chemical, Petrol Products	161.2	13.2	189.9
Clothing, Footwear	80.6	6.6	177.9
Foodstuffs	237.0	19.3	125.5
Beverages, Tobacco	74.1	6.0	122.8
Transport Equipment and Repair			
Shops	60.4	4.9	95.5
Others	13.2	1.1	340.0
All Industries	1,225.0	100.0	206.8

Source: G.M. Leistner, *Rhodesia. Economic Structure and Change*, Pretoria 1976

Table 3
Geographic Distribution of Southern
Rhodesia Industry in 1972

Area	Production in Mill. R\$	Share in %	employees	Share in %
Salisbury	166.8	48.1	59,750	44.0
Bulawayo	96.6	27.9	43,493	32.1
Que Que/Redcliff	27.0	7.8	6,390	4.7
Gwelo	13.7	4.0	6,043	4.5
Umtali	11.3	3.3	5,350	3.9
Gatooma	8.5	2.4	4,533	3.3
Fort Victoria	1.9	0.5	1,034	0.8
All other areas	20.7	6.0	0,093	6.7
Southern Rhodesia	346.5	100.0	135,686	100.0

Source: Production Census 1972/73, Salisbury

Table 4
Share in Percentage of Africans in Employment
in Southern Rhodesia

	1965	1974
Agriculture	44.1	38.3
Industry	10.5	14.0
Domestic Servants	14.4	14.0
Distributive Trade	6.3	7.0
Building Sector	4.4	6.7
Mining	6.6	6.2

Source: "Monthly Digest of Statistics", Salisbury, May 1975

Table 5
Wage Structure of the Working Population in Southern Rhodesia (in Rhodesian Dollars)

Economic Branch	Europeans, Asians and Coloureds Wages in Mill.	Yearly Average	Africans Wages in Mill.	Yearly Average
Mining	18.9	5,335	21.0	397
Electricity and Water	8.9	5,058	2.6	536
Industry	98.9	4,511	68.0	566
Traffic	48.7	4,474	16.7	817
Building	35.0	4,342	29.4	506
P u b l i c				
Administration	47.8	3,885	16.8	595
Banks, Insurance Companies, Agents	31.8	3,833	2.6	817
Education	26.2	3,630	21.3	820
Trade, Hotels				
Restaurants	77.5	3,372	31.9	505
Agriculture and Forestry	15.2	3,160	49.5	142
Health Service	11.3	2,930	6.0	702
Others Sectors	33.8	3,177	13.3	467
Domestic Servants	—	—	40.5	323
Total	453.9	3,901	319.8	359

Source: G. M. E. Leistner, see above.

Table 6
White Big Land Owners in Southern Rhodesia:
Number and Size of Farms 1973

Province	Number	Average Size in Hectares	Total Area (Hectares)
Victoria	422	6,093	2,571,377
Matabeleland	1,118	4,067	4,547,283
Midlands	943	2,418	2,281,016
North Mashonaland	1,486	1,428	2,122,291
Manicaland	1,063	1,206	1,281,610
South Mashonaland	1,905	1,107	2,109,564
Southern Rhodesia	6,937	2,150	14,913,377

Source: Agricultural Census 1973, Salisbury

Table 7
State Expenditure for the Total Militarisation
of Southern Rhodesia by the Smith Regime
(Figures given in Millions – Rhodesian Dollars)

Fiscal Year	War Ministry	Ministry of the Interior	Police
1971/72	19.9	9.7	16.7
1974/75	45.1	25.7	30.0
1975/76	57.0	31.1	33.3
1976/77	84.4	36.0	44.1

Source: "The Zimbabwe Review", Lusaka 1976, No. 6, p. 17

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